Business Notices.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HATTING.—ESPENSCHEID is selling HATS, superior in style, workmanship and material to any \$4 HATS of Broadway, for \$3 50. We believe the time has gone by when the price of an article was its sole measure of value, jedging from the great demand for his HATS at No. 118 Research.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS .-Disregarding a common custom of announcing at stated periods the fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, we this day offer to our non-resident patrons the various styles now ready. These will be morecasting followed by any novelties that may present them-served during the Fall and Winter, and will comprise all the qualities and patterns adapted to Metropolitan war.

LEARY & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions,

Astor House, Broadway.

Try one of HUNT'S superior Fall style of HATS for 18.6, Price \$3, No. 90 Fulton-st. HUNT makes a HAT of the finest material the world can produce. Price \$4. No. 90 Fulton-st., Oak Hall Building.

FALL PATTERNS GENTLEMEN'S HATS now ready. Boys' HATS and CAPS in all their varieties. The La dice are invited to call and examine the beautiful colored BEA-VERS for Misece and Children. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

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The FALL STYLE of GENTLEMEN'S HATS jus brought out by Barta, Canalest, corner of Wooster, is the most elegant and perfect article ever offered. In shape, makerial, finish, elesticity, lightness, and durability, they are shees of anything yet achieved in this popular establishment. With such a Hart, no American need envy a king his crown.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Bird, No. 49
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Black Cloth Suits. \$12

Genteel Cassimere Business Suits. \$

Fine Black Frock Coats. \$

Elegant Blue Dress Coats. \$

Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests. \$

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AUBURN POWER LOOM
THREE-PLY AND INCRAIN CARPETS,
Manufactured by
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Athern Prison-made Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, and Vene-

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10. 458 Froedway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit

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English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

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TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS At Great Bargains,
Call on
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WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES IN THE WORLD.
WARRASTED PREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall. N. Y.
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Patentees and Manufacturers. PAPER DECORATIONS .- THOMAS FAYE & CO.,

No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st, have on hand every variety of PAPER HANGINGS, displayed on Screens, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted. The most healthful Food for Summer and Fall is

HECKERS' FARINA. Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and admirs, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhea, prevailing at this season.

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ion Safes that were awarded medais at the London World's Fair.

The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons anthorheed to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

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Warranted free from dampness. For sale by Straams & Marvin, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

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10,000 cures have been made this month of Diar rhes Decatory, Colle, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, &c., by Dr. Tozias's celebrated Verettar Liniusary, extranted to cure, or the money retwined. Price 25 or 59 cents. Depot No. 26 Courtlandt st. Sold by the Druggists throughout the U. S.

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NEW MUSIC just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 533 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob," price 25c. Wasoning at Christy & Wood's Minatrels last evening, by J. H. Budwonym with great applicate. Also, "Somebody's Walting for Bombody." 36 cents.

HOSTETTER.—For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and lack of tone to the system, nothing ever produced the same effect as Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Betters. The sale is immense. No weak or emissisted person can afford to neglect them. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels. Barres & Park, Wholessie Agents, New York. JET BRACELETS and ORNAMENTS of the newest

patierns continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of Fancy Articles; Pearl and Ivory Fana; Porce-lain, Bromes and other Ornaments, &c., at the exicusive Fancy Bassar of H. S. Rockes, No. 499 Broadway.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three time-HUSBAND'S CALALIEST DIAGNOSTIA IS UNITED STRONG TO THE CALALIEST STRONG THE S

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- A MAGNIFICENT REMEpy. Sufferers from Dyspepsia, throw off disease! These Phile will eradicate it entirely from the system, and correct all derangements from the liver and stomach. Sold at the manufactories, No. 20 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 24 Strand, London; and by all Druggiste, at 25c., 62jc., and \$1 per box. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

THE PREMARENT CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

DR. H. JAMEN'S EXPRACT OF CAMBASIS INDICA.

The wonderful cures performed by this remarkable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Nervous Debility, have in duced the subscriber to purchase, at an immense price the sole field to sell it is the State of New-Tore—the Old Doctor binself, of course, retaining the privilege of disposing of it to whom he pleases. The Doctor discovered the medicine twenty years ago, in the Indica, and in the interim he experimented with it until be has produced an article which, for the SPREDY AND LASTING SEXEPITS It confers upon the sick and dving, was never equaled.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

medicine twenty years ago, in the Indies, and in the interim he experimented with it until he has produced an article which, for the SPREDY AND LASTING EXERPITS it confers upon the sick and dying, was never equaled.

There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night-sweats, peevishness, firitation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore threat, chilly sensations, names at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the meacles—all these afflictions disappear after Dr. James's infallible specific has been faithfully tried for a reasonable length of time. For very had cases, weeks, perhaps months, of attention and adherence to the recipe will be required; but where the complaint has not gone beyond the incipient stage, a cure will surely be effected in three or four weeks. It will break up the most severe cough in an incredibly short space of time; but this depends a good deal upon the temperament of the patient. As it gives encouragement without delay, there is no fear that anybody who commences to take it, and observes the directions, will feel the slightest shade of doubt or disappointment with regard to it. The Casanants Isouca is the most officult with terminates in consumption, and when this is the case the disagnet ever discovered for the cure of all nervous sufferings, sannoyances, and irregularities. Nervousness very frequently terminates in consumption, and when this is the case the disease is the most difficult to be allayed or cradicated, as that species of consumption is not local, but is a consumption or decay of the entire body and all its organs.

Among the thousands of certificates in favor of the Cannabis Indica—certificates which have accumulated within a few months—are the following:

J. C. Osborne of Newton, Calhoun County, Michigan, says of a case prenounced hopeless: "The medicine for which I sent this come safe to hand, and I have not taken any myself, as my neighbor, for whom i

take Dr. James's medicine, he was able to take an nour's want in the open air.

Benjamin Smith of North Kingston, Washington County, Kew Tork, was cured of an awful cough and frightful nervousness by three bettles. He had been a sufferer for many years.

M. H. L. Schooley, a member of the Medical Faculty at Virginia, Cass County, Illinois, has used the Cannabis Indica to preserve his health, and recommends it to his acquaintances and the public.

Can anything be more convincing than these unsolicited testimonials? Dr. James's Extract of Cannabis Indica is sold at \$2 a

bottle.

C. H. Ring, Druggist, Sole Agent for New-York State, corner of Broadway and John st.

P. S.—The old Doctor wishing to do as much good as possible, will send such of his afflicted fellow-beings as do not feel able to pay for the medicine, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be retained as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE,-Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock of French an American Paper Hargings, embracing every variety known t the trade. THOMAS PAVE & Co., No. 257 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs .- Batchelor's Wies and Tourees have improvements possilar to their house, are celebrated all over the world for their graceful heauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELON'S, No. 225 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES obvisite every external blemish to whice the human head is subject. His new style of Wigs and Toupees counterfeit the natural hair so admirably that their artificial origin cannot be detected, and his dye replaces a red, gray, or sandy that with a black or brown, which no eye can distinguished from that of nature. Manufactured, sold, and the Hair Dye privately applied, at No. 6 DAVIDS'S EXCELSION INDELIBLE INK WITHOUT

PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the lst of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a

f used according to directions. For saic by all the princip Stationers in the United States. Thaddeus Davids & Co., Manufacturing Stationers, N. Y.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

A Fillmore mass meeting was held last evening in Union Square. Of the eminent speakers who had been invited and were expected to attend-"among whom are Commodore Stockton, Francis "Granger, Gen. Sam Houston, Gov. Yell, Washnam, Wm. C. Rives, David Paul Brown, Edward Everitt, Kenneth Raynor, J. L. White, Thomas "Corwin, &c."-David Paul Brown alone was present. After the meeting a procession marched down Broadway.

Baltimore is getting an unenviable reputation. Night before last a Republican meeting was broken to be a some of the leaders beaten by ruffians. Yesterday a riot occurred between some Fillmore and Buchanan men, in which two persons were killed and several others wounded.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. The Arabia had been docked and found to be very little injured. She was to sail on the 4th inst., as an extra ship, for Halifax and Boston. From England and France there is no news of importance. In Spain affairs are becoming more settled. There was a rumor that the difficulties with Mexico had been arranged. The Russians have withdrawn most of their troops from the Crimea. The market intelligence shows no very considerable changes.

The letter of our correspondent at Lawrence, which we published yesterday, and another highly important one of the 3d of September, which we publish to-day, taken in connection with the special dispatches of Atchison's Border-Ruffian army hitherto published, enable us to give a full and connected, and probably pretty correct, account of Atchison's recent invasion of Kansas. It also supplies accounts from Lecompton up to the 3d inst., which, owing to the interruption of communication, we have failed to receive via St. Louis. In order, however, that our readers may fully understand the present position of things in that Territory, we make a few preliminary statements as to the distribution of the population and the doings of Secretary Woodson, the acting Governor of the Territory

pending the arrival of Geary. The chief Border-Ruffian settlements are Kickapoo, Atchison and Doniphan, all on the Missouri river and above Leavenworth, which originally had a Free-State majority, though since the sack of Lawrence it has fallen more and more under the influence of the Border Ruffians on the opposite bank, who, about the first of the present month, seized the town, and, after killing several Free-State men, shipped off for St. Louis all the survivors-an outrage on which we have already com mented. The most easterly settlements of the Free State men, and those most exposed to Border-Ruffian ravage and attack, are Lawrence and Osawattamie. Lawrence is about thirty-five miles west from Westport, on the Missouri border, and about the same distance southwest from Leavenworth. Osawattamie lies about twenty-five miles due south from Lawrence. Between Lawrence and the

other Free-State settlements up the Kansas-of which Topeka, about twenty-five miles from Lawrence, is the principal-intervene the Pre-Slavery towns of Lecompton and Tecumseh-Lecompton being about ten miles west of Lawrence, and Tecumseh about the same distance east of Topeks. Lecompton is the seat of government, the headquarters of acting Governor Woodson, who has been from the first a zealous partisan and great favorite of the Border Ruffians: and in that vicinity is also a camp of dragoons charged, or which recently was charged, with the custody of the treason prisoners. West and north of Topeka the Free-State men have some other considerable settlements, which, by their distance from the Missouri border, and the exclusively Free-State character of their population, have been quite or almost free from those Border-Ruffian outrages and ravages of which the more eastern settlements have been the seats. In these remote western and northern settlements are the principal strength and resources of the Free-State men, and their number has recently been increased by the new settlements founded on the Nebraska road.

Major-General Richardson, commanding the northern division of Kausas militia-that is, the ruffians of Kickapoo, Atchison, Doniphan, &c .had "taken the liberty," as he expressed it in his letter to General Smith, which we lately copied from The Union, to call out his militia on his own book on the 18th of August, under pretense that the Territory had been invaded by the body of peaceable settlers who had lately arrived under Lane, and that it was then in a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities. This volunteer proceeding on the part of Richardson, as appears by an official document which we publish to-day, was cordially approved by acting Governor Woodson, who on the 21st gave special directions for occupying the Nebraska road and cutting off the new imaginary army of invadors expected in that direction. Another portion of the division was ordered to assemble at Lecompton, while the militia of the southern division were to assemble at Palmyra, about fifteen miles east of Lawrence. These orders to the militia, acting Governor Woodson followed up by a proclamation, which our correspondent gives, dated the 25th, and aimed exclusively against the Free-State men. which proclamation declares the Territory "in a "state of open insurrection and rebellion." Here, then, were three bodies of Border-Ruffian militia, assembled under these orders and this proclamation, surrounding Lawrence and threatening it in three directions-one under Richardson on the Nebraska road, another at Lecompton under Woodson, cutting off Lawrence from Topeka and the western settlements, and a third between Lawrence and Leavenworth.

In addition to these forces within the Territory, force much larger was collected in Missouri, on the strength of a circular dated at Westport, Aug. 16., and issued by Atchison and Stringfellow. On the 25th more than a thousand men, called together by this eircular, had collected at Santa Fé, near the Kansas border, where they organized themselves into two regiments and chose Atchison general. On the 26th, they advanced to Cedar Creek in Kansas, and the next day (the 27th) to Bull Creek, whence on the evening of the 28th a detachment, with one or two pieces of artillery was

sent off under General Reid against Osawattamie. The men of Osawattamie-some forty in number -had been lately engaged in breaking up and driving back the gangs of plunderers who hung upon the borders of that settlement. On the 26th they had surprised a body of Missourians, at South Middle Creek, had put them to flight, and, following them, the next day had recovered a drove of stolen cattle. They had returned to Osawattamie on the evening of the 29th, and early the next morning were roused from their beds by the news that the Border Ruffians were upon them. The result of the battle, though disastrous to the Free-State men, appears to have been less so than the Ruffians exultingly reported. The exact loss is not yet known, but, according to our Lawrence correspondent, a considerable number escaped by a secret ford. As commonly happens in these cases, the Free-State men, as well as the Ruffians, had quite an exaggerated the execution they had done. Instead of killing twelve and wounding twenty, as they supposed, and as our correspondent reports, they had only wounded five. The same evening a company of Border Ruffians belonging to the same party attacked, robbed and burnt the house of an Ottawa Indian, who lives about half way from Osawattamie to Lawrence; but they did not succeed, it seems, in killing either the Indian himself or the sick man in his house, of whose murder they boast in their published accounts. The next morning (the 30th) they appeared at Prairie City, still nearer Lawrence, but were frightened away without doing any damage. as related in the letter of our Lawrence correspondent. As soon as all this news reached Lawrence. Lane marched with 300 men to attack the enemy's camp at Bull Creek, accomplishing that day forty-five miles, and that without food. On the 31st he approached the Missouri camp, but the enemy, without stopping to fight, retreated before him-an explanation of Atchison's retreat, which in the Border-Ruffian accounts appears so mysteririous. Lane followed them up till they had crossed the Missouri border, when he returned to Lawrence, leaving, however, a strong force at Hickory Point. At the last accounts this repulsed army, having deposed Atchison from command, lav inactive and disorganized, calling for aid from the border towns of Missouri, having put off the march on Lawrence till the 13th, and even fearing that Lane might attack them and destroy their towns of

Westport and Independence.

Meanwhile, Woodson's army at Lecompton had been employing themselves in burning the houses of the Free-State men in that town and vicinitypretty comment, as our correspondent remarks, on the directions in the Governor's militia orders to respect persons and property-and a pretty employment for militia called out to preserve law and order. Mr. Hutchinson, a principal merchant of Lawrence, who had gone to Lecompton to expostulate with Woodson about the late capture of his partner at Leavenworth (one of the party taken with the Rev. Mr. Nute), was himself detained a prisoner. Of Mr. Nute nothing further is heard; probably he is murdered, but the late occurrences at Leavenworth were unknown at Lawrence, the communication being entirely cut off. Thus far-beyond anpearing at Lawrence on the 29th as escort and and posse to a constable charged with the service of a writ of habens corpus for two prisoners taken by the Free-State men, but who had previously een released-the dragoons had looked on and done nothing. A hundred emigrants, with valuable stores had arrived at Topeka by the Nebraska road Our news from Lawrence is now to the 3d inst... and as Governor Geary Elist have reached the Ter-

effort to "wipe out" the Free-State men had so signally failed, there is room to hope-if anything can be hoped of one of Pierce's Governors-that he may exert himself in good faith and with some approach toward impartiality, to put a stop to the pending civil war If there is any truth in the statement sent from

Independence, Mo., and published yesterday, that the Santa Fé trains had been stopped by Lane's forces, and the waggons and property detained, it is very singular that our Lawrence correspondent does not mention it. This detention is stated in the Independence dispatch to have occurred on the 1st instant, at Palmyra. Palmyra is but some twenty miles from Lawrence, and our correspondent, who writes on the 3d, makes no mention of any such fact, though such a thing could hardly have happened without his knowing it. He does, however, mention that Lane, for some purpose unknown to him, had stationed a strong force at Hickory Point. Now, Hickory Point is on the Santa Fé road, and perhaps Lane's purpose in placing the force there was to intercept these very trains. But for this passage in our correspondent's letter, we should incline to set down the arrest of the Santa Fé trains as a Border-Ruffian invention. If they have been seized upon, it no doubt has been done with the design of holding them as pledges for the large amount of Free-State property belonging to Lawrence merchants and others, in the hands of the Border Ruffians at Leavenworth, and other property seized and detained on its passage through Missouri in months past. At all events, the inhabitants of the Missouri border towns would seem to be beginning to find that this game of seizing other people's property is a dangerous one to play, and with the common cowardice of thieves who take every bush to be an officer, they would even seem to be thoroughly frightened at the idea of a retaliatory visit from Lane's army, before whom Atchison had so hastily retreated.

Just as the attention of the friends of Freedon and Free Speech, so suddenly arrested and so deeply fixed by the assault on Senator Sumnor-and still more by the unanimous approval of that assault on the part of those who control the expression of public opinion at the South-was beginning to be diverted to other matters of deep public interest, which in these stirring times crowd so rapidly upon us-the assassin Brooks and his constituents again obtruded themselves on the notice and reprobation of the public, by an ovation given to him at Columbia, and his extraordinary speech on that occasion. This is all very well. The longer and closer the public attention is kept fixed on that infamous outrage, and the oftener attention is recalled to it, the better. The universal scorn and execration of the civilized world is the best means of pun-

ishing and repressing such crimes. At the time of the assault it was generally be lieved at Washington that the outrage had not been undertaken by Brooks on his own mere motion, but that it was the result of a consultation and conspiracy among the South Carolina and some other slaveholding members, by whom Brooks was selected and designated for this sneaking and murderous enterprise. When it was seen in what light the affair was regarded by the public, an attempt was made to keep this conspiracy out of sight, and to put the assassin forward as the mere private avenger of his injured uncle; yet in the public evation given to Brooks at Columbia, in his speech on that occasion, and in other circumstances connected with the affair, we find strong reasons for believing in the fact of the alleged conspiracy.

It is said that Brooks undertoook to avenge his uncle. But is Butler his uncle? Before accepting that explanation of Brooks's conduct, we should like to see some proof of that fact. In the next place, if this was Brooks's private quarrel, how happens it that he receives the Columbia demonstration, and is everywhere honored and applauded, as the slaveholders' champion? Any Congressional inquiry into the subject was resisted by Brooks's friends on the ground that the assault was not a public but a private affair. If it was a private affair, where is the propriety of all these public demonstra-

tions of approval ? It is plain from the ovation given to Brooks by his Columbia constituents that they consider him as having acted not in a private, but in a representative capacity, and that it was as representing them and fulfilling their wishes that he waylaid Mr Summer and prepared to murder him. And the general approval of his conduct throughout the State, and in so many other Southern States, goes to show that so far from being looked upon as a mere private brawler revenging a private grievance, Brooks is regarded as having acted not merely as the representative of the Columbia District, but as the designated champion of the entire slave-driving interest.

It would seem from a passage in Brooks's speech that the conspirators who designated him to act as the assailant of Senator Sumner had thought of a different mode of operation-the one indicated in

the following passage:

"When he said lately in the House of Representatives that he had it in his power to raise a revolution it was no egotistic boast. He felt that he had done at much as any one man to concentrate the feeling of the South, and when he spoke of revolution, he knew that had he stepped forward and smote one of their Abolition crew in the House, their enmity to him would have precipitated them against him, and then his friends would have covered the floor of the House of Representatives with human blood."

Such would appear to have been the method of peration which first suggested itself to the conpirators. This, however, was altogether too langerous an operation for men of the Brooks kidney. The possible and probable superior personal strength of their opponents, or superior skill in the use of weapons, as in the case of the Burlingame duel, always enters deeply into the patriotic calculations of these gentry, who, however anxious to serve their constituents, are not willing to do it at any risk to themselves. So, instead of "covering the floor of the House of Representatives with human blood," shed in a general fight on the floor of the House, it was resolved to cover the floor of the Senate Chamber with human blood, by a cowardly attack upon a seated, unarmed man, and when nobody was by but Douglas and others, who could be relied upon not to interfere, even to prevent the commission of a murder.

The plan of commencing a revolution by murdering one of the Free-State Representatives on the floor of Congress, to be followed up by a general fight, having failed, this South Carolina Catiline now proposes a different method of procedure, though tending to the same revolutionary result. He ets it forth in his speech as his "deliberate opin-"ion," in case Fremont is successful-and of that there is no longer room for doubt-"that on the 4th of March the people should rise in their might, march to Washington, and seize the archives and treasury of the Government"-precisely the same thing, by the way which Burr in a conversation with General Eaton once proposed to do, ritory within three or four days after, and as the to which Eaton replied that "one single word.

swirper, would destroy him; and that, though he might succeed at Washingto, in the first instance, within six weeks after he would have his throat cut by the Yankee militia." We don't imagine, however, that Brooks is in any danger of Aying in that way. He is more likely to be hanged. This proposed march upon Washington will, doubtless, fall through like the proposed fight on the floor of the House of Representatives; and following the precedent in that case, we shall quite probably have subtituted for it an attempt to waylay and assassinate Fremont.

An entire chapter (the 123d) of the second volume of Col. Benton's "Thirty Years in the United States Senate" is devoted to an arraignment of the late Alexander Slidell Mackenzie for crael and heartless murder, in causing Midshipman Spencer and Seamen Cromwell and Small to be executed under the pretense of mutiny on the return of the sloop-of-war Somers from the coast of Africa early in the year 1843. The whole chapter is truly terrific in its denunciation of the execution, as being in fact little or no better than a massacre. After treating the subject at great length and with singu-

in fact little or no better than a massacre. After treating the subject at great length and with singular ability, Col. Benton concludes as follows:

"Commander Mackenzie had been acquitted by the authorities: he had been acquitted by the Press; he had been encominatically reviewed in a high literary periodical. The loud public voice was for him; but there was a small inward monitor whose still and sinister whisperings went cutting through the soul. The acquitted and applauded man withdrew to a lonely retreat, oppressed with gloom and melancholy, visible only to a few, and was only aroused from his depression to give signs of a diseased mind. It was five years after the event, and during the war with Mexico. The Administration had conceived the idea of procuring peace through the instrumentality of Santa Anna, then an exile in Havana, and who was to be returned to his country upon some arrangement of the American Government. This writer (Col. Benton) going to see the President (Mr. Polk) some day about this time, mentioned to him a visit from Commander Slidell Mackenzie to this exiled chief. The President was startled, and asked how this came to be known to me. I told him I read it in the Spanish newspapers. He said it was all a profound secret, confined to his Cabinet. The case was this: A secret mission to Santa Anna was resolved upon, and the facile Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, dominated by Representative Slidell, brother of the Commander, accepted this brother for the place."

It is easy to see from this quotation what Col.

It is easy to see from this quotation what Col. Benton, who is now supporting Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, really thinks of that gentleman. "The facile Mr. Buchanan!" that is to say, the easy, pliant, supple; ready to conform to circumstances, regardless of principle. "The facile Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, dominated by Representative

"Slidell," now Senator Slidell, from Louisiana. then a member of the House. It seems, then, that Mr. Buchanan is not only facile in his disposition and action, but he permits himself to be dominated by others. He displayed his facility by concurring in slander and abuse of Henry Clay, and in the surrender of the cherished policy of his State in the matter of a protective tariff. In 1844 he proclaimed all over Permsylvania that James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay. Facile Mr. Buchanan! In 1848 he was dominated by Representative Slidell, just as he will be by Senator Slidell should he be called to the Presidency, and just as he was by the fillibuster Soulé at Ostend. Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential office is certain to be dominated by somebody, just as the facile Franklin Pierce has been dominated by Messrs. Douglas and Jeff. Davis. Fortunately there is little prospect that the people of the United States will elect "the facile Mr. Buchanan" to the Presidency to be "dominated" by Mr. Slidell or anybody else. They need in the present crisis a Chief Magistrate made of sterner stuff-one to whom no human being ever thought of applying the word "facile"-who will move forward in the path of duty with a resolute and fearless tread, and will submit to the domination of no man, whatever may be his name, character, or position. Whether we are ikely to find in JOHN C. FREMONT a Chief Magistrate in every particular the reverse of "the facile

. Mr. Buchanan," let the people judge.

We published the other day an authoritative cor rection of the report that some time before Col FREMONT'S name was brought forward in connection with the Presidency, Gov. Floyd of Virginia waited upon him to offer him the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. That gentleman now gives his version of the matter in The Washington

Star, as follows: Star, as follows:

"I never had an interview with Fremont except at his own seeking or that of his special friends. I never made any offer to him of anything for myself or others. He never expressed any censure for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in my hearing. All that is gammon from beginning to end. I never saw him until I met him in New-York; and, after a short acquaintance, considered him very light metal (notwithstanding Mariposa) and extremely ill-informed upon all political subjects. I broke off all communication with him on political subjects, because I saw that the influences which governed him were abolition. These are the simple facts."

It is very natural that this negro-breeding politi-

It is very natural that this negro-breeding politician should think any man governed by what he calls "abolition influences" to be ill-informed on political subjects. The main fact, however, he clearly admits, and that is that the leaders of the Border-Ruffian Democracy broke off all communication with Col. Fremont because they found him inflexibly opposed to the extension of Slavery.

The Union has a highly poetic leader on the Maine Election. The moral power of that Republican victory is nothing, The Union thinks, and in due time all will be right again. "Maine has, at least, "left to her people the inheritance of the 'sober " second thought,' which will bring a change over "this midsummer's dream before the ides of "November." Our cotamporary then enters into a rhapsodical enumeration of the States which will swell their echoes, and the songs of rejoicing will be heard, as our friends step in proud triumph to " the stirring notes of the shrill clarion and bugle. "and they will all be bright with smiles and the "kindness of brotherly love." Fiddle dedee-What Irish bard is this consoling the Border Ruffians in the retribution which popular wrath is laying upon them? However, let The Union stick to the Ossianic vein; common sense will never do n such an emergency.

The Carolina Times having heard the news from Maine, is more than ever certain that Fremont and Dayton will be elected, and exhorts South Carolina to have nothing to do with the hopeless struggle in behalf of Buchanan, and even to refuse to vote at all in the election. Of course The Times is hot for disunion, but it is obliged to admit that its remedy is preposterous. South Carolina will look on with "stolid indifference and stoicism," while the candidate of the great constitutional party of the country is elected; while his upright, impartial administration of the Government will command the warm approval of honest men everywhere.

The Pennsylvanian denies with great asperity, that Judge Galbraith and Heavy Horn of that State are apporting Fremont. We had heard that both were, and so stated, intimating a doubt as to Mr. Horn. The Pennsylvanian's coarse vituperation convinces us that its case is more desperate than we had supposed it.

THE LATEST NEWS ESCRIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

REPUBLICAN MEETING SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1866 There was a very large meeting at the City Hall this evening of ladies and gentlemen in response to call from the Citizen's Fremont Club. Large delegations were also present from Northampton, Holyota Chicopee, and Longmeadow. Speeches were made by Mr. Erastas Hopkins of Northampton and Mr. Patterson of Missouri. The latter gentleman tol graphically the story of Kansas. Great enthus

prevailed.

MR. BURLINGAME AT BOSTON. BOSTON, Friday, September 12, 1854.

The reception of Mr. Burkingame this evening con stituted the greatest political demonstration thus for exhibited in Boston. He received Tremout Temps soon after 7 o'clock, and made a speech in the male hall, which was packed. Gen. Wilson spoke at the same time in the lower hall, which was also crowded In the meantime the numerons clubs of Boston. Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, and other places had gathered in front of the Temple, secupying nearly the whole space from School to Browfield street. response to loud calls Mr. Burlingame made a sense speech from the balcony of the Temple. Fireworks and bands of music added to the excitment of the affair, which closed with a grand procession-

FROM KANSAS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856. One hundred Free-State refugees arrived at 24. Louis esterday, destitute. They state that a large a numper of families had taken refuge at Fort Leavenworth. It is reported that a large number of Free-State women and children were killed at Stranger's Creek-or Wednesday, 3d inst.

TERRIBLE RIOT. BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 11, 1856,

A terrible riot occurred this afternoon between a Fillmore fishing club and a party of men at the Seventeenth Ward Democratic headquarters in this city.
Two men were shot dead, and some twenty others wounded, several, it is believed, fatally. The fight lasted only a few minutes, but the firing was heavy and severe. Neither of the men killed were engaged in the fight, and most of those wounded were residents in the vicinity, attracted to the spot by the disturbance.

The Anniversary of the Battle of North Point was spiritedly celebrated to-day. The military paraded, and the Association of Defenders held their usual celebration on the battle ground at North Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.
The First Controller of the Treasury, Mr. Whitlesey, having refused to pass the requisition for the extra pay voted by the House of Representatives to its officers, Clerks and Messengers, his decision has been laid before she Secretary of the Treasury, who sanctions Mr. Whitlesey's official conduct. The precise ground of the refusal does not appear, but Congress, in the Miscellaneous Bill, approved August 18, 1858, inserted the following clause: following clause:
"And to enable the Clerk of the House of Represent

cellaneous Bill, approved August 18, 1858, inserted the following clause:

"And to enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the additional compensation to its employces and otherse, authorized by the Resolation of the House of Representatives of August 15, 1850, a sum for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any monics in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and is hereby added to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives."

The resolution of August 15, referred to, diects the Clerk to pay out of the Contingent Fund of the House, to such of its employees as received the same at the last Congress, the usual ext a compensation, and to the other employees of the House, respectively, twenty per cent upon their annual compensation. The employees are of course amazed at the decision, in view of the above law and resolution.

The President, it is said, has abandoned his intention of returning to the Warrenton (Va.) Springs.

It is understood that both Gov. Geary and General Smith have been informed by telegraph that they will be furnished with additional forces, if necessary, to maintain the public peace of Kansas, and bring to punishment all persons who may commit acts of violence and disorder. Those only who are regularly enrolled by Gen. Smith will be allowed to carry on amilitary operations in the Territory.

It is understood that the telegraphic dispatch transmitted by the State Department to Gov. Geary, is to the following effect:

"If the militia, which previous orders sent by Col. Emory made subject to the requisition of General Smith, are not sufficient for the exigency, Mr. Marcy wishes to be notified by telegraph, remarking that the insurrectionary invasion of Kansas by the way of Nebraska, and the subsequent hostile attacks on the Post-Office at Franklim, and on the dwellings of Col. Titus and Mr. Clark, seem to have stimulated to unlawful acts of the same character on the border of Missouri, and the subsequent hostile attacks on the Post-Office at Franklim, and on the dw

Mr. Speaker Banks is here.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON,
Boston, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.
The German Turners' Association of Boston and vicinity held their second Annual Feetival at Needhat a yesterday. The gathering was decidedly Republicated, and the speeches made by Henry Wilson, Gusta se Sirerge, Mr. Donac, formerly of Texas, and others, we are listened to with interest and enthusiasm. Resolutions heartily indorsing Fremont and Daybon and the F latform of the Republican party were unanime usly selected. adopted.

Large Fremont gatherings were held yesterday at
Abington and Manchester, Mass.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. BURLINGAME: MOVEMENTS OF MR. BURLINGAMP..

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

The Hon. Anson Burlingama arrived here at 1 actick, on his way to Boston. Several hundred people gathered at the cars, and greeted him most enhusiastically. He made them a brief speech in return from he Massasoit House. The affair passed off with much, brit.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1856.

Governor Reeder addressed a large number of the ellow-citizens at this place, on behalf of Kansas, in ront of the Court House, last evening. Col. Abraham Miller presided. A Committee was appointed to an upon the citizens for subscriptions to aid Kansas, and from the feeling manifested, a respectable contribution may be expected.

VERMONT FILLMORE WHIG CONVENT ON
BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Sept. 12, 4 56.
The Fillmore Whig Convention assembled it restoday, and appointed delegates to the National Volumention to be held in Baltimore on the 17th inst.

A call was issued for convening a State Car avention to numinate a Filmore Electoral Ticket.

Errange Recoks are of New York of the stand the

Erastus Brooks, esq., of New-York, the essed the CELEBRATION OF BATTLE OF 'AOETH POINT.

The Auniversary of the Battle of North Point is being celebrated to-day, with a railitary parade. The Old Defenders have gone to open the day at North Point. The city is decorated with flags and presents The couthern mail as late as due is to hand.

THE STEAMER CAMBRIA SIGNAL 37.

HALIFFE, N. S., Friday, Sept. 12-21 r. s.

The Royal Mail strauship Cambria, with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 36th August, three days has than the Canadian at Quebec and the Fulton at New York, he signated off this port, but her news will so come to hand in season to admit of its being published by the evening journals to-day.